## The state of the s

#### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON RENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXXII. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

REGARMAY THEATRE Broadway, near Brooms street -PETS OF THE PARTEREE -CAMARALZAMAN AND BARDONA

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York

THALIA THEATRE Broadway, opposite St. Nichola DOOWORTH'S HALL, 806 Broadway. Professor Harm with Perform His Miracers. The Hrad in the Ale-The Isman Baser Trice. Matinee at Two o'Clock.

EIGHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Olympic theater, Broadway. -The Bonesian Guel.

WAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 385 Broadway, opposite the Molfopolitan Hotel-In These Ethiopian Energates Brack Co. AND APRICAN BALER TROUPS.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West wonly-fourth street.—Gairpin & Christe's Minstrela.—Fourtan Minstrela.—Soon so the South.

KRLLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel,—in Their Songs, Danges, Recent Friends, Bulkesques, &c.—A. Prima Donna From The Country—Universition—Madagascar Ballet Trough

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY, --COMMINGTENEST, BALLEY DIVERTISSERENCE OF -- FORT PASTOR'S TOUR AROUND THE WORLD. CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-In a Variety of Light and Laughable Entertainments, Corps of Baller, Sq. The Fantan's Oath, or the light of Millariney.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-THE EIGHT

Mits. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Ermopian Min

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROBET—THE WASHINGTO
TWISS—WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCHENCE AND ARE
LOGICHES DAILT. Open from 8 A. M. 1811 10 P. M.

Nov York, Monday, January 21, 1867.

## THE NEWS.

#### EUROPE.

By the cable we have news reports to January 20. The Emperor Napoleon issued yesterday a most im-eriant decree relative to the franchises of the French people, and the course of legislation in France. The members of the French Cabinet are said to have tendered their resignation. The Cretans claim another victory, and appeal to the great Powers to send a commission to has arreed to evacuate the forts in Servia. Greece ha sent a military commission to the United States. A bread riet occurred in Liverpool. Garibaldi ap plands the election of colored men in Massachusetts and urges universal suffrage and the reconciliation of the President with Congress. The King of Sweden pro-cisms als neutrality at the European complications, thousands closed at 90% for money, and United States five-twenties were at 72% in London on Saturday. United States bonds on the Paris Bourse were quoted at 72% on Sainrday. The Liverpool cotton market was dull. Mid-dling aniands closed at 14 %d. Breadstuffs were active Our European files by the steamship Asla were for-warded from Beston yesterday, by the eight 'closk P.M. trace for New York.

#### MIRCELL ANDOUS

Our Santiago and Valparaiso (Chile) letters are dated December 16 and 17, respectively. The terms of peace proposed to be made by English and French interference are published, and amount to reciprocal declarations by the three Powers, restoration of the treaty between Spain and Fern, revocation of the treaty between Spain and Fern, revocation of all measures which have been adopted against the Spaniards by the governments of the altied republics, reciprocal indemnification for injury done, exchange of prisoners and mutual surrender of all prices. Both the republics are opposed to the acceptance of these or these terms. quiet. Two vessels of Admiral Tucker's squadro had returned, and the rest were reported to be on their way back. The ship Tecumseh had arrived from Boston, with sixty rifled Blakely guns on board. Five hundred rifles had also been received from England Admiral Tucker's flagship was passed by Admiral Pear te being tendered by the latter. The cause of this rebuil is said to be the fact that Tucker, who was a Southern rebel, undertook to cast a discourtesy on Cap-tain Stanley, of Pearson's staff, some time before.

Our Lima (Peru) correspondence is dated December 28. halan, to take command of the Pacific squadron. The Congress of South American republics will meet at Lima in July. The revolution in Mendoza has not spread to any of the neighboring provinces, and General Paunero, automounted by a Capiain Werhan, who claims to have served on the staff of Lieutenant General Sherman, had gone there to take command of the troops operating

against the insurgents. was rumored that the United States Minister to Colon bis. Mr. Burton, had had a serious difficulty with Presi dest Mesquera, and had demanded his passports. Mos dont Mosquera, and had demanded his passports. Mosquera told him he did not require a passport, and could go or stay, as he pleased. Wherespon Mr. Button broke off air communication with the Colombian officials, and has referred the matter to the United States government. The tonage tax on vessels entering Panama and Colombias been remitted, but the order directing all mails in transition across the inthmus to be distributed through the local post offices has been reiterated. The American party proposing to survey a ship canal route through the isthurs and reached Panama. The yellow fever had made its appearance, but no danger of its becoming

epidemic was apprehended.
We have news from Australasia dated at Melbourne November 26; Sydney, December 2, and Weilington New Zesland, December 8. A new gold field of gree extent has been discovered in a mountain district, two hundred and eighty miles from Sydney, and eight thou sand miners are already on the ground. An abundant suspension in Sydney; but prices had improved all over the colony for the stock on hand. The sydney impo traits was active. The prices of American goods we Trade had improved in Victoria. Cotton and sugar planting was carried on extensively in Queens land. The Tasmanian government was insolvent, an stopped payment. The Maori rebellion is reported ex tinguished. The advices from the west coast of New

Zealand gold fields are very favorable. Our faxington (Mo.) correspondent says that the extwo companies of Governor Fletcher's militia. bushwhackers had entirely disappeared. Major Mont gomery was arrested on the 12th by the United State Marabal and taken to Jefferson City, where he was re leased on a writ of habeas corpus. Business was almost entirely appended in Lexington, owing to the presence of the troops, who exercised a kind of terrorism over the main body of the citizens.

Another snow storm set in last night and prevail very generally throughout the country.

The obstructions on railroads have been generally snowed up are again running. The Long Island Sound starmers are also again plying without meeting any seri-

ons obstructions.

The Excise law was strictly enforced yesterday, and a and the territory outside the operation of the law we not gotten up on such grand scales as they were la summer, on account of the disagreeable weather, large number of arrests was made among the dealers.

a stement of George S. Hull, the man who was shot Cannon atreet on Saturday by an ex-policeman named Browning. The latter has been committed to jail to await the result of Hull's injuries.

A boy fifteen years of age, named Lewis Klopst, so of a physician of Hudson, N. J., embezzied over \$1,200

from Donald G. Mitchel & Co., of Pearl street, by whom he was employed, a few days ago. He was arrested Satumore, and reached this city on Saturday. The bonded warehouse No. 163 Washington street, was broken into yesterday morning and \$11,000 worth of The thieres only got away wit

about \$3,500 worth of the plunder, however, the of it being found in the vicinity by a policeman. The condition of the North and East rivers differs in

encounter the same obstacles, but fortunately no acci-

tent has as yet occurred. In Trinity chapel yesterday Rev. T. M. Peters, of St the astablishment of a midnight mission among fallen women. This mission has been undertaken by some gentlemen for the purpose of distributing tracts, utter ag words of warning to the fallen women upon the

treets and preparing a home for them.

The forty-third anniversary of the New York Bible society was hold tast evening at Madison square Presby-

The St. Lawrence river is rising so fast that seriou Despatches from St. Joseph (Mo.) state that the In

ans on the North Platte are very warlike. Rumor said were marching in great numbers on St. Joseph, with the determination of clearing the road to Fort Kearney. An astalment of troops for service against them had ar-

driven ashere near Plymouth on Thursday, and is full of water. Two of her crew, who took refuge in the nizzen rigging, became frozen, and, falling overboard were drowned. The rest were saved, but are nearly all

The British brig Dawn of Day went ashore near Co nut. Her erew were all saved, three of them, however,

reing severely frostbitten.

There is considerable anxiety regarding the safety of the pilot boat F. A. Perkins, which was in the neighbor ood of the lightship during the storm of Thursday, is assequence of a report brought up by the pilot boa Thursday morning, which was followed by cries for help from the crew of one of the colliding vessels. The F. Perkins has not since been heard from, but it is not

vet certain that she was the victim of the collision. Our correspondent at Lexington, Mo., gives a detailed account of the origin and present aspect of the troubles in that much distracted State. Besides proving very interesting to the general reader, this letter will to unravel the tangled skein of political and social affairs as they have appeared in that portion of the

Our Boston correspondent, in a letter from that city, gives a more detailed account of the snow storm that s been hitherto published.

A table of current prices paid in various occupations in certain-towns and cities of the Union, according to the returns submitted to the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, is published in our columns this morning. George Staley, baggage master on the New Jerse

Railroad, was run over by the Philadelphia train Newark last evening, and was killed almost instantly. A sketch of the harbor defences of New York and a description of the forts in front of the city is published

in our columns this morning.

The difficulty between the New York Central and the Hudson River Railroads has been arranged by mutual concession, so that through tickets and baggage checks

are issued by either company.

Trouble has occurred among the negroes in South Carolina, opposite Savannah, Georgia, two or three hun dred of them being armed to resist ejectment from the plantations. A force of United States troops had arrived mong them to preserve order.

#### The Remedy of Impeachment-The Cases of John Tyler and Andrew Johnson.

The proceedings which have been commenced in Congress looking to the impeachment of President Johnson are denounced by the Southern rebel and Northern copperhead journals as unprecedented, despotic and revo-lutionary. We are warned too, that this im-peachment, if pushed too will result in a Presidential coup d'élat and in another civil war, in which the rebel States will this time be actively supported by the fighting Northern peace democracy at the call of President Johnson. This, we know, is only theatrical lightning and thunder; but it betrays the programme expected of Mr. Johnson by his present supporters, and so far it will have its effect upon Congress. The movement for his impeachment is, however, a plain constitutional proceeding, although, in the length and breadth of the issues involved, it is without a precedent and without anything approaching a parallel case in the history of this or any other country.

On the 10th of January, 1843, the Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, in the House of Representatives impeached President John Tyler, elected Vice President on the whig ticket of Harrison and Tyler in 1840, and advanced the White House on the death of President Harrison in April, 1841, as Vice President Andrew Johnson was in April, 1865, on the death of President Lincoln. Mr. Botts, in his charges against John Tyler, accused him of various "high crimes and misdemeanors," including "gross usurpation of power and vio-lation of law in attempting to exercise a controlling influence on the accounting officers of the Treasury department," "wicked and corrupt abuse of the power of appointment to and removal from office," "aiding to excite a disorganizing spirit in the country" by proclaiming his disregard of a law of Congress which he himself had approved, "retaining men in office for months after they had been rejected by the Senate as unworthy, incompetent and unfaithful," "withholding his assent to laws indispensable to the just operations of the government," "an arbitrary, despotic and corrupt abuse of the veto power," "shameless dupli-city, equivocation and falsebood with his Cabinet and Congress," "creating offices and inves tigations, and making payments of money without authority in law," and in "withholding information called for by Congress."

Upon these charges the motion of Mr. Bot for a special committee of inquiry, after a lively day's debate, was finally rejected-yeas 83, navs 127, and this was the end of the im peachment movement against John Tyler. All things considered, the union and peace of the country at that time, the dominant influence of Southern ideas and Southern politicians at Washington, and the fact that Tyler had been only following in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson and Van Buren, and the utter hopelessness of this impeachment in the Senate, the rote for the resolution was something remark able. Had the whigs possessed a two-thirds vote in each house, as the republicans now possess, the result would have been different We dare say that had they possessed a good, solid, working majority in the House and twothirds in the Senate, in the stormy financia conflict with Old Hickory, even he would have cen impeached and removed, for such things, for instance, as the removal of the government deposits of specie from the United States Bank and its branches to his pet State banks without authority from Congress. The simple truth, then, is that if neither Jackson, Van Buren nor Tyler, nor poor Pierce nor Buchanan, was impeached and removed, it was only because the opposing party lacked the requisite majorities in Congress for the work. Buchanan for example, in pleading the plea to Congress that he could find no authority in the constitution to resist the secession of a State or the organization within the jurisdiction of the United States of a foreign and rebellious con-

It does not follow, then, that the charges of impeachment raised against John Tyler, in majorally from the two previous days. The ferry beats , being rejected, establish a precedent for the

ment and removal from office.

tederacy, clearly laid himself open to impeach-

escape of Andrew Johnson. But in addition to the schedule of Botts against Tyler other and more serious charges will be made against Mr. Johnson: and there is the requisite vote and the will and purpose in each house, yea, the necessity to carry them through. Some of the vetoes of Mr. Johnson were good and perfeetly legitimate, such as the veto of the Montana mining monopoly bill, the first Freedmen's Bureau bill of the present Congress, and the Colorado State bill. But in his veto of the Civil Rights bill be made a mistake, and in his course of opposition to the pending constitutional amendment he has passed beyond the line of safety in assuming the right to enforce his peculiar policy against the constitutional authority of Congress and the expressed will

of the people.

But behind this lies the still graver charge of his persistent efforts to deny, contest and usurp the authority of Congress in his programme of Southern reconstruction and restoration. Considering the frightful costs and sacrifices required to put down the late fighting Southern confederacy, and the legitimate issues of the war gained by the loyal States the efforts of President Johnson to supersede the authority of Congress and the will of the loyal States cover a charge of usurpation of the most fearful import. Compared with this charge all the other charges against him are mere bagatelles, including the whole Tyler catalogue and more besides. In the scale with this accusation his 22d of February folly, his Canterbury pilgrimage to the grave of poor Douglas, and his melancholy excuses for the New Orleans massacre are but dust in the balance. The highest functions of Congress in this matter of Southern reconstruction, the sovereign national legislative power over States and Territories, whether in the Union or wrested or purchased from a foreign Power, have been assumed by Mr. Johnson, and are still exercised as belonging not to Congress, but to the President, whose special business it is to see that the laws of Congress are faith-

fully executed. Against this sweeping charge of usurpation the tonnage and poundage assumptions of King Charles the First of England dwindle into trifles, as do the grievances of the American Declaration of Independence against King George the Third. The powers which the President has claimed and exercised in reconstructing and restoring South Carolina and Texas he could just as well claim over Chihnahua or Sonora, if those Mexican States were brought within our limits by conquest or purchase to-morrow. Why, then, has Congress so long delayed in bringing this conflict to the test of an impeachment? We presume that Congress has been waiting for a vindication of its course from the people; and that having obtained it in the election of the new Congress, President Johnson will surely be mpeached, convicted and removed. The irrepressible conflict" bas come to this test-Congress must stand still for two years longer or Mr. Johnson must be set saide; and, as the case and the parties stand, Mr. Johnson will have to return to Tennessee.

### Napoleon's Reform Bill-Important Crisis in

the Cavernment of France. Yesterday (Sunday) the Emperor of France issued a decree which may with great propriety be classed as one of these remarkable and original utterances, the production of which, at certain periods and under particular circumstances, signalize the epochs of his reign. Napoleon, in fact, orders a French reform bill, the working of which, he declares, will crown the edifice of a State founded upon the national will." This imperial conession ordains that the legislative body shall have the right of questioning the government State policy, but sets forth. the same time, that the custom of debating and preparing an address in the Chambers. or Lower House, in reply to the speech from the throne is discontinued. The "right of the people to meet in public" is to be "limited only" by the regulations necessary for the public safety, the stamp duties are reduced, and offences of the newspaper press are to be tried in the correctional courts of the empire instead of being punished by summary sent-

The French people will certainly gain many citizen benefits from the effects of this imperial coup-d'élul ; particularly as regards their freedom from arrest when agitating for a further extension of their franchise rights, by public meeting or through the press, and in the saving which will result to them by a reduction of the stamp duties, which are beavy in France, owing to the legal necessity which exists for the every day use of government stamps in

Parliamentary representative leaders receive "heavy blow and great discouragement" by the clause which declares that the "address of the Chambers in reply to the speech from the throne shall be discontinued." Members may question the Minister of State in the House as to the diplomacy of the empire, but everybody knows that the studied answer of a Cabinet official to a query put according to parliamentary form will, particularly France, form a poor compensation for popular enlightenment which was sent forth during the late sessions by the debates provoked by the brilliant oratory and keen and pungent opposition remarks of MM. Thiers, Jules Favre and their adherents.

Here we have a fact which suggests the inquiry why does the Emperor proclaim his Reform bill at this particular moment? Is it in pursuance of that system of friendly contrasts which he has applied to England since the Crimean war-that he "orders" for the French millions a greater amount of liberty at a moment when Earl Derby is at his wits' ends to know what to do between John Bright, the Trades Unions, manhood suffrage, and the threat of "personal petitions" from the people to the Commons? Does he wish to keep side by side with Bismarck in the march of constitutionalism as likely to be developed by the new German Parliament ; or, more Important still-does he seek to silence the speeches which were certain to be made in the Legislature, just about to assemble in session in Paris-by the united Orleanists and democrats on such subjects as the Mexican empire scheme and its cost, the relations with the United States, the army reorganization plan, the war in Cochin-China, the diplomacy towards Germany during the war, and in Italy and Rome since the peace, the policy on the Eastern question, with other matters of more local importance?

The order for the discontinuance of the legis-

lative reply to the imperial speech will incline the public mind of Europe in this direction of belief, and the opinion is likely to be strengthened by the fact reported by the cable, that the members of the French Cabinet tendered their resignations on the very day the decree was issued, and when the Chambers were about to meet.

The new Napoleonic movement will be watched with great interest, both as to cause and in its effect.

Congressional Action on the Currency and for Liquidating the National Debt.

The Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives reported last Friday, through its chairman, Mr. Randall, a very important bill to provide a sinking fund to pay the national debt and to give us a uniform sound legal tender currency. Mr. Clarke, of Ohio, delivered a speech the same day on our national finances and against contracting the currency, much in the same tenor of Mr. Randall's bill. Other members have lately taken up the subject with corresponding views, all of which goes to show that our public men begin to see the importance of reform in the present system of currency and finance.

The bill referred to provides in substance for those changes which we have over and over again urged upon Congress; that is, the substitution of government legal tenders for nutional bank currency, the buying up and cancelling of interest-bearing bonds to the same amount, thus saving to the government and people something like twenty million dollars annually in interest on the debt, the application of the amount so saved as a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the debt, and the prevention of an injudicious contraction of the currency. These are the principal features of the bill. The more we look at the national bank asso

ciations, their organization, enormous privileges, immense profits, dangerous power, vast monopoly and the bad policy which established and would perpetuate their immunities and power, the more surprised we are that Congress has heretofore shown so little wisdom about this important matter. No such privileges were ever given before, in this or any other country, to private corporations. Only think of allowing these corporations the immunities and profits of three bundred millions of circulation, without paying anything to the government and people for it! Well may they be able to declare dividends of fifteen to twenty-five per cent, and carry besides a large surplus to their capital. Twenty millions a year is a stupendous gift-a gift which is taken from the pockets of the people and put into those of a few overgrown capitalsts. We cannot characterize this in any other way than as a monstrous fraud upon the industrious masses of the country. The Bank of England, with all the valuable services it has rendered the British government, always paid tor the privileges granted to it. Directly or indirectly it pays the government for its circuation, and whenever its charter has been renewed, which in the course of its history has occurred many times, the government has demanded payment in money, in loans without interest, or in some other way. The British government does not, like our Congress, give

away such valuable advantages without some equivalent. The right and profit of circulating oney belong to the government. The currency is money, and if private associations or the national banks are allowed to circulate this they ought to pay for it. No one can be so ignorant as not to understand such a plain and simple proposition. Yet we see that the banks not only have all the profits of a national circulation, but their liabilities in part are guar-

anteed by the government. The act creating

and maintaining this system is, we repeat, a

nonstrous fraud upon the country.

Let us have but one kind of currency-that of legal tenders. If the present national banks. or any other banks, choose to do a banking usiness let them do so on this uniform and truly national currency. There are many other evils connected with the national bank system some of which we have referred to before, and some we have incidentally mentioned in this article; but we confine ourselves here mainly to the question in a financial point of view. By substituing non-interest-bearing legal tenders for national bank notes we shall have a better currency, based directly on the credit of the government, and shall save twenty millions a year instead of making a gratuity of that vast mount to rich corporations. To accomplish this is the object of the bill reported by Mr. Randall. Who so blind as not to say it should pass? There will be determined opposition. doubtless, for the national banks have great power and abundant means; but we hope there may be found patriotism and sense enough in Congress to carry this measure

through. With a uniform legal tender circulation, limited to the present volume of currency, we need not trouble ourselves about contraction. The business of the country will bsorb that amount, and we shall approximate steadily and healthfully a specie basis, without revulsion and without enriching a few wealthy bondholders at the expense of the rest of the community.

Unnaccountable Newspaper Financiering.

The Tribune exhibits an elaborate and extraordinary tabular statement of its receipts and expenditures during the year 1866. In commenting upon this it would fain make a virtue of necessity. Shifting the burdensome charge of mismanagement which its surprise ingly small excess of receipts over expenditures imposes on the proprietors, it transforms the deficit itself into a pretext for self-glorification on the score of extravagant liberality to its readers and advertisers. The profits on such a business as it boasts of should be at least a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. But, if its calculations are correct, the profits on a business of more than nine hundred thousand dollars have amounted to only a triffe over twenty-four thousand; and the annual profits of the Tribune have been reduced by \$146,170-say (as round numbers always sound well) nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars-from the handsome figure claimed for 1865. While condoling with our neighbors on this sad falling off we cannot belp remembering that such a disappoin is the usual result whenever idealogical, esthetical, socialistic, vegetarian visionaries try to cipher out the arithmetic of practical life Perhaps such impracticable "poor creatures, to use Mr. Wilberforce's phrase, may not b accountable, their financiering is surely unac-countable. To be a successful financier in journalista requires much more than onthusi- plished in this go-ahead country.

asm for schen res of universal reform, familiarity with figures of speech, or even fondness for political statistica

The Campbell-Shet man Mission-Maximilian Says he will ,Die Where he Is.

Our Washington despatches published yesterday give us the inside history of the late Sherman-Campbell mission to Mexico, which is so interesting as to merit a few words from us. Two prominent facts are revealedone, that the mission did not do the work intended for it because the elements composing it were inharmonious; and the other, that Juarez made no attempt to hold any communication with the members of that commission because he feared to arouse the jealous susceptibility of his countrymen. The case, then, thus stated, presents a rather unexpected aspect; for, putting aside for a moment the unchemical compound known as the Campbell-Sherman mission, we are informed in plain terms that the Mexican people fear any action our government may take toward restoring the republican form of government among them from a deep-rooted conviction that we are impelled thereto by interested motives. Direct allusion to this was made by Juarez in his speech at Chihuahua, when he expressed a hope that the United States does not think of annexing any portion of Mexican territory. We have repeatedly disclaimed any such intention, but it is very doubtful if our declarations have had the slightest effect toward removing the deep distrust entertained of us in Mexico. The greater the pity, therefore, that the Campbell-Sherman mission exploded as it did. That commission not only covered itself with ridicule and threw discredit on the United States government in the eyes of the Mexicans. but an opportunity was lost for removing the delusion which that entire nation persists in adhering to. Minister Campbell may or may not have been the proper person for the business. We are strongly inclined to think he was totally unfit. General Sherman may or may not have been the right man; but one thing is very plain-that each considered himself the head of the mission, and, as is the case in all unnatural things with two heads, the thing was a monster and died after a brief, unhealthy existence.

Another curious feature in our latest Mexican news is the reported conversation between General Castelnau and Maximilian, wherein the former is said to have urged an abdication, while the latter announced his determination to remain where he is till he dies. Now, if such a conversation took place, the first thing that must strike one is that unless Maximilian is becoming insane or spoke under the influence of the fever which preys on him, he must have some reason for believing that he can hold his own when the French shall have left him to his fate. The French are as much if not more the objects of jealous hatred in Mexico as Americaus. In short, like people of contracted civilization, the Mexicans hate all foreigners with the same intensity that is found in Japan. It is not improbable therefore that Maximilian is anxious for the departure of the French and all his foreign auxiliaries, and does not believe in a real intervention on the part of the United States for the purpose of compelling bim to yield his place to Juarez, Ortega or any other man. The failure of the Campbell-Sherman mission, the attitude of Juarez and the national jealousy above spoken of tend to confirm him in this opinion, and he evinces no inconsiderable shrewdness in concluding that he is tolerably safe. Notwithstanding Napoleon's intimation in his Atlantic cable despatch, that "all who choose may remain," we feel safe in thinking that very few if any French or other foreign auxiliary will object to leave as soon as possible, and we shall then see how Maximilian, when, like the tub, he shall stand on his own bottom, shall come out of the singular "triangular duel" now gathering strength and approaching a critical moment.

# Misapprobension as to the Man Washed Over-

board from the Henrietta. There is still a misapprehension as to th fate of the man reported to have been washed overboard from the Henrietta. We are happily enabled to state that although washed overhoard the man was not lost but on the contrary, was instantly rescued and saved. Human nature is so constituted that it has but a vague, indefinite sense of the aggregate destruction of hundreds and thousands by battle or an earthquake. The loss of a single life is usually more startling and impressive Hence, while the public mind was concentrated upon the recent extraordinary ocean yacht race, there was a universal auxiety to know what became of the poor fellow who was washed overboard. We are glad to relieve this anxiety by an explicit statement of the facts in the case.

#### Pneumatic Passenger Railway. The necessities and inconveniences of trave

New York render the adoption of any new plan of locomotion desirable. While underground or air-line railroads might obviate ome of the difficulties, the speed of railroad travel may probably be best improved upon by adopting the mode now in use in London for Post Office purposes-the pneumatic railway-which runs through a tube under the Thames. Puckages are sent with incredible speed and perfect safety in this way by exhaustion of air at one end and pressure of air from the other, without the use of steam on of air at one end and pressure or any other motive power. This system has been long in practice for the transmission of letters and packages, and it has been found to work so successfully that a passenger line on the same plan is now actually in progress in London. We have heard that a similar line is talked of to be laid under the East river, connecting this city with Brooklyn, and we pubin another column some interesting facts concerning the project. We do not see why the pneumatic railroad should not in course of time be substituted for the mode of comotion by steam now in use all through the country. If we could travel at the rate of a hundred miles an hour with perfect safety, as claimed by those who have investigated this process, railroad property would experience a rapid decline. It would certainly be a cheaper as well as a safer way to get over long distauces than the present costly and dangerous railroads afford. Let us try the experiment and see if we cannot make air subserve our purposes for carrying ourselves, as well as we have put lightning under contribution in transmitting our thoughts by the telegraph wire. Nothing is impossible in these days of progressive civilization, and if this thing can be done in England, surely it can be accom-

The State election in Connecticut takes place on the first Monday in April, and the olitical parties are preparing actively for the contest. The republican convention for the nomination of candidates is to be held at New Haven on Thursday next, and the democratic at Hartford, on the 6th of February. The call for the latter invites the "constitutional Union electors, without regard to past political opinions," to unite with the democrats "in op-posing the unconstitutional and destructive measures of the radical party." It seems probable that the contest will again be between Joseph R. Hawley, the present Governor, and James E. English, his opponent in the last

The Connecticut election is always looked upon with great interest by politicians, and will be regarded this year as an indication of the popular sentiment relation to the new measures brought before Congress during its present session. Before it convenes important progress may have been made towards the pacification of the country, and the situation may be mate rially changed. According to present appearances the republican party will be stronger than ever in the State; for everything indicates a consolidation and harmonizing of that organization, while the democrats are perversely adhering to their old heresies and falling further and further into the rear of the stirring issues of the day. The latter have recently held a convention and put forth a series of resolutions which will only have the effect of uniting their opponents more solidly against them, and an important number of their party are protesting against the selection of English as their candidate, and desirous of putting a rank copperhead in nomination and renewing the experiment formerly made with Seymour. With ordinary sense on the part of the demoeracy the State might be made debatable ground. In 1865 Buckingham's majority over Seymour was eleven thousand, while last year Governor Hawley was elected by only a little above five bundred over English. But the chances are that the copperhead element, which is strong in Connecticut, will prevail in shaping the contest, and that the democracy will be swept out of sight there, as they have been in every other Northern State.

### The Great Gas Project.

The great project for supplying all the cities and villages of the State with gas manufactured at the coal pits and conveyed through mains for hundreds of miles is exciting general attention and interest. It bids fair to work a revolution as complete as that caused by the original introduction of gas in place of long dips and short dips. As the scheme develops itself the im-mense benefits it promises become more and mense benetits it promises become more and more evident. The price of gas will be reduced to a little over one-fourth of its present cost; the quality will be so much purer than that at present supplied to consumers that the same quantity now used will afford nearly double the brilliancy of light, and the nulsance occasioned by the gas houses in cities will be removed. The tunnels and bridges of our railroads can all be lighted by gas, and travel be thus rendered less hazardous, until pneumatic railways come into existence-running one bundred miles an hour with entire safety-and drive the present slow, lumbering and dangerous twenty-five miles an hour engines and cars out of use and out of memory. It is true that some scientific boobies protest that the scheme s chimerical, and declare that it cannot be done, with as much positiveness as poor Professor Loomis affirmed that the meteoric showers could not possibly make their appearance in England. But their predictions will be exploded as effectually as was Professor Loomis' astrology, and before long the mains will be conveying gas to our citizens direct from the Pennsylvania coal fields, and the impositio and extortions of powerful gas monopolies will be at an end.

THE RAILROAD WAR AT AN END,-The New York Central and the Hudson River and Harlem Railroad companies have taken a more philosophic view of their determination to carry on a war at the expense of the travelling public and the business community, and have concluded to resume their former arrangements for connecting at Albany. It is proble that both parties to the fight found that the game would be a losing one and that the power of the Legislature was likely to be nvoked for the protection of passengers; sence their determination to compromise and end the dispute.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY MAN .-- Hon. Samuel Mc-Kee, member of Congress from Kentucky, says if the suspension of the operation of the act paying for slaves that were enlisted in the Union army shall have the effect of ruining the democratic party in his State, as has been stated, he will wash his hands of such an organization and start a new party which will not be frightened to death every time it hears the word negro mentioned. Mr. McKee is in the right track; a new progressive party is much needed in Kentucky.

### MUSICAL

The snow storm last night did not prevent a respecta ole sized audience from attending the twenty-first Sur concert at Steinway Hall. The orchestral program comprised selections from P. E. Bach, Mozart, Men ssohn, Schubert, and the beautiful, etherial and far Master Richard Coker, the celebrated soprano, and Signor Strini, were the soloists. The popularity of these concerts is evident from the fact that any one could be induced to brave last night's storm to attend Steinway

The opening of the new organ at St. Peter's church in Jersey City, took place last evening, when a grand sacred concert was given. The organ, which was built by Englefried, is a powerful instrument, and cost \$6,400. M. Braun, organist of St. Peter's, was assisted by G. W. Morgan, organist of Grace church, and Gustavus Schmitz, organist of St. Patrick's cathedral, New York. To Denne Landaums was given by a full chorus, in which Madamo Chome was soprane, Miss Krebbiel contraite, W. Hartmann baritone. Madame Chome's rendering of "Queen dilecto" was very line, and was the happiest effort in the programme. Mercadante's "Tunfup ergy" received full justice in W. Hartmann, while the fantasin on the French horn, by H. Schmitz, was one of those treats which the good folks of Jessey tarely enjoy. In short, the execution of the programmae was confided to artifica who produced a combination amperior to anything that has bitherto appeared to St. Peter's, and whose performance will be long remembered by those who had the

Madame GaszarAga, the justiy renowned prima dor,no who sang at Perae's concert at Steinway Half on Satur day night, will, we understand, appear night during the present season. Her voice has lost none of its pristing righness and power, and her appearance in the concert half is always harred with pleasure by all true lorons of